the Sersiorial Convention to most at Bloomsburg on the

LIBRARIANS' CONVENTION.

Professor Jewett's System of Cataloguing.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention of Librarians resumed its sittings, pur

ment to adjournment, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning The attendance of delegates was pretty general. The min tries of the last meeting having been read by Mr. Secretary Grant, and approved by the Convention, the Committee on

Business specified the course of proceedings for the day as 1. Unfinished business, containing the Reports of Li

brarians.

2. Explanation of the "Smithsonian Catalogue System."

3. Resolutions by Mr. Gulle, of Providence, for estab-

Resolutions by Mr. Guile, of Provinciace, for establing a perminent organization.

Resolutions offered by Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia.
A paper to be read by Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, on catalogue of Philadelphia Library.

Translations of letters from Paris and Berlin.

Reading of other communications.

Visit to the Actor Library, at 4 P. M.; members to

eave the University at 4] o clock. The order of business was adopted, and the reports of

an aggregate of \$5,600 volumes.

Mr. Wim. Van Norden of the Apprentices Library, N. Y., reports that if circulates among mechanics and apprentices; was founded in the year 1820; contains 15,000 volumes, \$18,000 has been expended for the library since its commencement; annual expenditure \$1,250; it has about 1,800 readers; miscellaneous in character.

Mr. Charles Ackerman, of the Mechanics Library, Providence, R. I., reports that it was founded in the year 1800; is general in cheracter; expends \$200 per annum in the purchase of books; contains 3,500 volumes; circulates 7,000 volumes annually; has an alphabetical catalogue. Mr. W. Henry Greene, of Princeton Theo. Sem., N. J., reports it founded in 1812; has been principally augmented by donations of books; there is no money expended for it, it is principally of a referential and theological character; there is no printed catalogue, it contains about 1,200 vols. Mr. Edward E. Dunbar, of San Francisco, Cal., reports that the San Francisco Mercantile Library Association was founded the 1st of March last, by contributions, amounting to \$2,000; and contains 2,300 volumes.

Mr. W. F. Poole, of the Boston Mercantile Library, reports that it was founded in the year 1820; general and retecential in character; circulates among its members; has no special permanent funds; 2,500 volumes were added to it inst year; it has a yearly circulation 18,000 vols. Two persons are employed, the library contains 14,500 vols. He also reported that the Peabody Institute is now erecting in Danvers, at an expense of \$20,000, in accordance with a wish of Mr. George Peabody, of London; who last year resented his native town with \$30,000, for the founding of a Literary Institute. The Library will be in operation this year.

Mr. B. F. French, of the Fisk Free Library, New Or

milty.
Mr. Edward B. Hale, of Worcester, gave an account of

the Young Men's Library, just organized, from which we learn that it contains 2,000 volumes, and these are rapidly

2,500 2,940 1,765 25 1,700 002

Total 0.707 0.042 1.765 1.417 1.738 1.825 30 127 27.707

An interesting conversation sprung up on the subject of Copyright, during which Prof. Jewett said he copsed at some future time, and upon mature deliberation the Convention would bring forward recommondations on the subject, that would alike prove advantageous to publisher and author.

present extent of the various collections in the Li

the Condition of Libraries continued

and last.

Mr. Nives will stump the County. The pulse of Sullivan is being right. A finer Convention of the bone and sinew of the country, of farm re and mechanics, merchants and of the reasily, or turn re and mechanics, merchants and profesions, with their wives and daughters, has seidom been

PERSTEVANIA - Many sections of this State appear to be ver thoroughly accused on the subject of Temperance and Printheory Law. Van Wagner, with his Big Tent, has a Printing y Law. Yan 'v aguer, with his Big Tent, has been speaking in several Counties, and we hear very scorpially. He was at Hollidayaburgh, says a letter before a or the 14th inst.

In the great Counties of Allegheny and Chester, the regulants. Leckstains, ticket is unanimously in the contraction of the country of

In the great Counties of Allsigheny and Chester, the regu-lar Whig Legislative ticket is unanimously in favor of the Mine Law. The same is the fact we believe, in several other Counties. We believe several of the regular Demo-crate Counties are also in favor of Prohibition.

Is Lancaster, the Whig conferens having nominated a Is Labrance, the triends of Temperance put up a clean felst against it. We believe the Democrats have agreed

to stand out of the way, so as to let this be a free fight.

Marin Bell was nominated as the Maine Law candidate Maria Bell was bollinged as the mains Law cambinate for Senator in the Huntingdon District on the 14th. Our correspondent writes that he stands a good chance of elecfor The Convention was a very large one.

Mr. V. B. PALMER, Tribune Luddings, has published a inie Manual containing some convenient Statistics and a good deal of information with respect to the value and the est means of ADVERTISING, which we wish Business Men generally would read as it costs nothing, and many of them are losing thousands of dollars a year-not to speak of the loses thereby inflicted on us—for of lack of knowledge which this little travel book contains. We are now printing a larger, fairer, more expensive sheet than was ever afforded for so low a price in the world beside, because we know that the time is at hand when Advertising will rightly support jed such a paper. We know therefore very many shrewd and capable business men in our City who are losing thouand capation outsides men in our City who are losing thou-sands not spending hundreds in advertising in The Transcen and other extensively read Journals; if any of them doubt out word, let them read Mr. Palmer's manual, be enlighten ed and convinced.

THE LATEST NEWS, BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859. The Russian Minister spent some time at the State Dearment to day. It is rumored that he communicated to

Mr. Marcy the important fact that Russia approves of the course of Austria in the Rozsta affair. Simon Draper, intrusted with \$1,700,000 by Secretary Corwin to purchase Government stocks, has accounted at the Treesury for the same. The stocks bought amounted to

11,00,000; the balance was returned in money.

A distinguished member of the Cabinet, in speaking of the Syracuse Convention, to-day, remarked that something was the matter in New York, but for the life of him, he

Mr. Dickinson's letter produced quite a sensation to night in the upper political circles.

MATHER ACQUITTED.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 16.
The Court of Impeachment have acquitted Canal Commissioner Mather of all the charges brought against him. The greatest vote against him on some of the charges was sir, while on some of the articles the vote was unanimous in

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS, &c New Orleans, Friday, Sept. 9, 1853.

The number of deaths reported during the twenty-four hours ending this morning was 54, including 47 from yellow

fever was raging dreadfully in the villages and plantations. and large numbers of negroes were dying.

NEW OBLEASS, Monday, Sept. 12, 1853. The deaths by yellow fever reported this morning were

Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1853.

The yellow fever returns for this morning show a gratifying decline. The total number of interments were cluding 27 from yellow fever.

The fever is prevailing at Covington, Madisonville, Man deville, Biloxi, Lewisburgh, Pass Christian and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Regg, Bayou Sara and other places along the Mississippi and Red Rivers. Many deaths have taken place at Alex andria, and indeed the whole Southern country is afflicted.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1853.

The number of interments reported this morning was 45 -35 being from yellow fever.

The Lake Coast is still suffering dreadfully. Capt. H. L.

Smith, of the Engineer Corps, died on Tuesday at Madison-vile. He had previously lost five children.

AT GALVESTON. The number of deaths here from yellow fever during the

MORILE, Monday. Sept. 12, 1853. The total number of deaths reported here to day, has been II, of which 27 were from yellow fever

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO. NEW ORLEASS, Monday, Sept. 12, 1853 The steamship Texas arrived here last night, bringing a

California mail. City of Mexico dates to the 4th, and Vera Cruz to the 8th instant. Passengers by the Texas say, that Santa Anna has already mised an army of 50,000 men-the finest ever known in

Mexico. He is believed to be largely assisted in secret by Spanish subjects. The Government was making vigorous efforts to stop robberies, and several executions had taken place.

More troops were being sent to the frontiers, ostensibly to repel the Indians.

Santa Anna continues his high-handed measures. Execuing all persons against whom suspicion is catertained, without warning. It is believed another revolution must soon blow this arbitary, tyrannical course.

Our new Minister, Mr. Gadsden, had been well received. SUDDEN DEATH OF GENERAL JAMES J. McKAY

SUDDEN DEATH OF GENERAL JAMES J. MCKAY.

Baltinons, Friday, Sept. 16, 1853.

We have no mail south of Wilmington to night.
General James J. McKay, of North Carolina, was taken sick in the cars near Wilmington, yesterday, and died in a few hours. He was a Member of Congress from North Carolina for a period of sixteen years, and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means at the time of the passage of the Tariff of 1846.

TIEMS BY SOUTHERN MAIS.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 16, 1853.

New Orleans mails of Friday, contain details of the tavages of the yellow fever in that vicinity. At Thiboteaux there were 10 deaths in three days. The detention of the mails was caused by dunages to the railroad from laterains. On the Georgia Central Road, a bridge gave way while a train was passing, in consequence of which Patk. Donalite, of New York, was thrown from the platform, and instantly killed.

The rivers were subsiding, and no further damage was subsipated.

anticipated.

Deaths at Charleston for the week ending 10th, 1s. No.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILROAD.

St. John, N. B., Thursday, Sept. 15, 1858.
The first sod of the European and North American Railmad was turned yesterday at this place by Lady Stead, saisted by the Lleutenant Governor, in the presence of Lout 25,000 persons. The grand procession of the trades, the companies, masons, &c., accompanied by bands of maic, was two miles long.

Commodere Shubrick and suite were present.
The Railroad Company gave a lunch to their distinguished rests, &c., at which about 500 were present.

A splendid display of fireworks took place in the event, and a magnificent hall was given by the editions, under the massicians' gallery broke down, severely injuring one statemen, and slightly hijuring several others.

THE EARTHOU AND IN LOUISIANA

THE EARTHQUAKE IN LOUISIANA.

New One ears, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

The earthquake of the 11th inst. was very general along the Lake coast, and is believed to have been without precedent. It was not felt in this city.

NEW PAPER AT ALBANY.

A Union Hunker paper is to be started immediately at Albany to support the State and National Administration. It will be conciliatory in its tone, and will advocate the ticket headed by Robert Kelly for Controller.

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR DECATUR. The U.S. sloop of war Decetur arrived here to day from the Sahang grounds, via Portamenth, N. H.

seme future time, and upon mature deliberation, the Convention would bring forward recommendations on the subject, that would alike prove advantageous to publisher and author.

He then proceeded to the clucidation of the SULTINSONIAN CATALOGIC SYSTEM.

Few persons, except librarions, are aware of the nature and extent of the difficulties which have been encountered in attempting to farnish suitable printed catalogness of large and growing libraries: difficulties apparently insurmountable, and menacing a commen abandonment of the hope of affording guides, so important, to the literary accumulations of the larger libraries of Europe.

While the catalogne of a large library is passing through the press, new books are received, the titles of which it is impossible, in the ordinary manner of printing, to incorporate with the body of the work. Recourse must then be had to a supplement: he mother way can the acquisitions of the library be made known to the public. If the number of supplements be multiplied, as they have been in the library of Congress, the student may be obliged to grope his weary way through the catalogues, instead of one, in order to ascertain whether the book which he seeks be in the library. He cannot be certain, even them, that the book is not in the collection for it may have been received since the last appendix was printed. Supplements soon becomes burdensome, and, ere long, insupportable, even to maintenal establishments.

There is but one course left—not to print at all. To this no scholar consents except from necessity. But to this alternative, grevisus as it is, nearly all the large libraries of Europe have been reluctantly driven.

More than a century has passed, since the printing of the catalogue, in a single work. The Bodician Library is not an exception. It may be nessessary to search six distinct catalogues in a single work. The Bodician consents except from necessary to search six distinct catalogues. By these means, the chief cost of republication (that of composition) together wit

tening the publication of new and complete editions of sep-arate catalogues.

It had been proposed to form a general catalogue of all the books in the country, with references to the libraries where each might be found. The plan of sterestyping titles, separately suggested the following system for the accomplishment of this important purpose.

1. The Smithsonian Institution to publish rules for the preparation of Catalogues.

2. Other institutions intending to publish catalogues of their books, to be requested to prepair them in accordance with these rules with a view to their being sterestyped under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

3. The Smithsonian Institution to pay the whole extra expense of sidecetyping, or such part thereof as may be agreed on.

The storeotyped files to remain the property of the

Smithsonias Institution.

5. Every library acceding to this plan, to have the right of using all the titles in the possession of the Institution a often as desired, for the printing of its own catalogue by

the Smithsonian Institution, paying only the expense of making up the pages of press work, and of distributing the titles to their proper places.

6. The Smithsonian Institution to publish, as soon as possible, and at stated intervals, a General Catalogue of all Libraries coming into this system.

The most important advantages to be derived from this plan will be the economy of time, labor and expense required for the preparation of a new edition of a catalogue, to include the books added since a former edition was published. On Professor Jewett's plan, when the catalogue of a library is published, it will be necessary to strike off only so many copies as are needed for present use. When the additions to the library have become so considerable, as to make another edition of the catalogue desirable, or in the thereof a supplementary catalogue, lalways an unsaticatory and embarassing appendage, the new titles only will be stereotyped and inserted in their proper places among the former titles, all the titles being on movable plates. The pages of the new edition will thus be made up with convenience, and every book in the library will stand in its proper place in the catalogue. This process will be repeated as often as the growth of the library may make it necessary.

In this way, not only will the plates, used in a former

ake it necessary.

In this way, not only will the plates, used in a former the Condition of Lewares communes.

The delegate next in order, was

Mr. Daniel C. Gilman, of the Linonian Library, Yale
College, who reported that it was founded in 1753, contains
26 500 volumes, and is constantly increasing, it is both
miscellaneous and referential in character. In the same
building there are three College Libraries which contain
aggregate of 55,00 volumes.

Mr. Win, Van Norden, of the Apprentices Library, N. Y.,

In this way, not only will the plates, used in a former edition, be made available for each subsequent edition, but when the plan is fairly and extensively in operation, most of the titles of books added to any given library, of whose caralogue as new edition is required, will, in the meantime, have been cast for some other catalogue, and thus occasion no new charge for any subsequent use, as far as the expense of casting the plates is concerned.

Another advantage of the proposed plan would be of the following nature: The libraries in any country, to some extent, indeed, in all countries, consist partly of the same books. Prof. Jevent states that, in the catalogues of public libraries of the United States, possessed by the Smith senian Institution, there are embraced at least four hundred and fifty thousand titles. He estimates, however, after a laborious comparison, that among these there will not be found more than one hundred and fifty thousand different titles. It follows, that if the plan proposed had been applied to the publication of these catalogues, two-thirds of the expense of printing them, as far as the cost of plates is concerned, would have been saved, by incurring the extra expense of stereotyping the remaining third according to this plan. The economy to each particular library, in the expense of plates for its catalogue, will be in proportion to the number of books which it may contain in common with any other library whose catalogue has been already a creedyped on this plan. The title of the same book, in the same edition, will, of course, be cast but once and will thence forward serve for the catalogue of every library possessing that book, which may enter into the arrangement.

A third advantage resulting from this plan will be the

angement.

A third advantage resulting from this plan will be the facility, with which a clossed catalogue, either of a whole library or of any department of it, might be furnished at short notice, without the expense of writing out the titles, or casting new plates, by the simple indication of the selected titles, in the margin of a printed alphabetical

selected titles, in the margin of a printed approaches attalegue.

Finally, the plan of necessity requires that the title of the books in the libraries, included in the arrangement, should be given on uniform principles and according to the fixed rules; an object of no small importance to those who consult them.

In proportion as the plan is concurred in by the public institutions and individuals possessing valuable collections of books, the preparation of a general catalogue of all the libraries in the country becomes practicable, accompanied by references from which it would appear in what library or biportles may particular book is contained.

It may not be smiss to state that the maternal which is proposed to employ in the stereotyping, is much less expensive than common type metal, so cheap indeed, that the whole expenditure on this account, even for so large a collection, would be of small importance. It is, beside, chighter than type metal, more convenient in handling, i requires fewer and less expensive fixtures. It is not at all affected by dampness, or by any ordinary elevation of temperature.

presented his native town with each to the contains of his vear.

Mr. B. F. French, of the Fisk Free Library, New Orleans, reports that it contains 7,000 vols., for reference. It was founded in the year 1847.

Mr. S. F. Haven, of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, reports that it was founded in 1812, contains 2,000 vols. and does not circulate. During the present year the additions will be valuable. Some of the sets cost as much as \$300. One librarian has charge of it. It numbers 140 members. Its membership is elective. Its income is derived from the interest on \$40,000 cash capital A new building has just been erected, at a cost of \$18,000.

Mr. Henry Gitterman, of the Young Mon's Hebrew Library Association, New York, reports that the collection numbers 150 vols., and has a fund of \$120. It was established for the hearing of lectures. Its weekly circulation is 12; Was founded last year.

Prof. Howard Crosby, of the New York University, reported that, owing to the financial embarrassments of the University since its first organization, the library had been necessarily neglected. A valuable nucleus, however, existed, and as the cloud was now removed from the affairs of the institution, one of the first efforts in the sunshing would be to render the Ebrary every way commensurate with the dignity of the University and the city of its locality.

Mr. Edward B. Hale, of Worcester, gave an account of all affected by dampness, or by any ordinary elevation of temperature.

The plates are mounted, for printing, upon blocks similar to those ordinarily used for stereotype plates, but with centinnous clamps extending the whole length of the page. The breadth of page adopted is such as is suitable for a work in octave, or in deable columns in marto or folio. The latter form (folio double columns) will probably be found most convenient, as well as most economical, for large catalogues. Presenting more titles upon a page, it embles a student to examine and compare, with greater facility, the various works of an author. It requires also less paper and press work for the same number of titles. These considerations have led to the general adoption of the folio form for catalogues of large libraries.

In order that a beginning might be made in the execution of this plan, under circumstances highly favorable to its success, the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution were authorized to prepare a catalogue of the Congressional library on the above described plan.

The exposition of the Professors system was received with much applicate.

A good deal of deallory conversation spring out of Prof. Jewett's remarks on the subject of catalogues generally, several members putting questions respecting difficulties that presented themselves, all of which Prof. J. answered satisfactory.

Mr. Guild, of Providence, read the foliowing extract

The whole of the librarians present having reported on their several libraries.

The President, Professor Jewett, of the Smithsonian Institution, then preceded, in accordance with the order of business, to explain at length "The Smithsonian Catalogue." He said that the work is yet incomplete, but, in the course of a few weeks, it will be finished, when he would furnish each librarian present with a copy.

He prefaced his explanation with a brief exposition of the present and prospective condition of the Institute, in the course of which he presented the following statistics, relative to the number of books and other articles contributed to the library daring the year 1852, together with the sources from whence they were derived:

culties that presented themselves, all of which Prof. J. answered satisfactory.

Mr. Guild, of Providence, read the following extract from a letter presented to the Chairman of the Select Committee on Public Libraries, which met in London in 1849. The author is Moesieur W. Libri, one of the most enihent of European Bibliographiers.

Nothing is more difficult than to arrange, in the most useful manner, the catalogue of a large collection of books. Without speaking of the extremely minute bibliographical researches to which it is necessary to have recourse convertly to describe old works and rare books, the measuring of pointing out, by references or otherwise in the catalogue, all the majoriant leats, all the dates, all the proper names which may assist the researches of crudite and studious men, create an escenaes labor, an undertaking which requires prolonged needitation, in which incidental and unexperited questions present themselves, and follow each other with such rapidity as to astonish all men, even very well educated, who have not made a special and practical study of this subject. The public, which does not appreciate all these difficulties is astonished, and gets impation at delays of which it is ignorant of the causes; but competent men, men who have had experience in the compilation of catalogues, know that they must resign termselves to support that impatience, and to persevere in the path which they have entered, under pein of soon seeing that public which has forced you to hasten your labors, complain of the imperfections it may contain. In the opinion of the most ensembles and manner and contains. In the opinion of the most ensembles and manner and contains. In the opinion of the most ensembles and manner and contains. In the opinion of the most ensembles the missing and manner and the perfections it may contain. In the opinion of the most ensembles the missing and the proper is the imperfections in may contain. has forced you to hasten your labors, complain of the imperfections it may contain. In the opinion of the most enginenced men, a good catalogue of a large library is the most useful work, as well as the most difficult that can be imagined. It is perhaps, from the knowledge of this difficulty, that Cardin all Borromes, founder of the large Ambrosian Library at Milan, has forbidden, under pain of excommendation, that any one should ever compile the extalogue of this celebrated library. I have just noticed that the Biblioth que Nationale of Paris has not a complete entalogue, although they have been engaged on it more than a creatury, and that one of the chief causes of this deficiency is that the labors of the librarians have been too frequently attempted to be interfered with Among the libraries, even not very extensive, the estalogues of which have been coupled with care there is not one which did not require many years labor, and yet this catalogue of Cardinal Imperialis Library, compiled by the learned Fontanial, assisted by a great number of well informed men, required nine years labor, and yet this catalogue, which appeared in Reme in 1711, only consists of a single volume.

Mr. Felson, Chairman of the Business Committee presented the following resolutions for the action of the Convention.

ention.

Reserved. That we have considered shemively the plus for conversing catalogues of Ilbraries, and of a general catalogue of the solid libraries of the United States, by means of atereotype titles, no person and derviced by the Libraries of the Sanithousian flast present of the Politic libraries, and to the promotion of tearching, and or less of our proble libraries, and to the promotion of tearching, and or less of the different and more to, as it is an entirgized which cannot research its effects of an other to the sent entirely see which cannot research the protection, guidance, and remains of the central confidence of the protection guidance of promotion support of the central confidence is and the increase of diffusion of knowledge.

Research That we have beyond with pleasure that Congress, on

Blacks of knowledge, covered with pleasure that Congress, on commendation of the Library Committee, made an appropriate the practical testing of the glam in its application to, the Library Committee and that the worth is now in successful and that the worth is now in successful and tight tight.

ir Smith, of Philadelphia, said he had investigated

e of the United States.

Mr. Havens, of Worcester, said he thought the resolu-tions should contain some infination that the idea was usely American in its inception and perfection.

stamp it as American.

An invitation was received from the President of the Crystal Palace Association.

The Convention then took a recess of 15 minutes for refreshments.

After a few minutes absence, the Delegates reassembled, when the President resumed his seas, and the business of the Convention was proceeded with.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Crystal Pelace Association—and also to the Managers of the American Institute, for a similar compliment.

The resolutions were then read by the Secretary, and their discussion proceeded with.

Mr. Havens moved as an amendment to the resolutions, that the idea was purely American, and carried into successful effect by the President of this Convention.

Mr. Disturned it dought the suggestion was a good one.

Nr. Disturned thought the suggestion was a good one.
Prof. Greene of New York, was desirous that one of the
first acts of this, the first Librarians. Convention, should
be to stamp, as an historical fact, the invention as a purely American one. Frof. Hayward, of Ohio, was in favor of returning the to the Business Committee for such alteration

reschilates to the Busines. Committee for such and are adment.

The President stated that he had just received an intimation that the Cheveller de la Garde had laid claim to the inventor. Investig made some such statement in the Mossicur, and also from a pamphlet of the year 1847, on the same subject, from which it appears that a somewhat similar idea had occurred to both parties, although the Prenchmen's claim was only to a stray idea, which never fractified, and which as one heeded. Prof. Javeet had never hand of this claim and the pamphlet was pat in his band.

Mr. Havens, of Worcester, said it was a universally admitted fact that the one who carried a discovery to a successful application, was entitled to the credit therefor, as

cessuri application, was entitled to the creen traction.

Mr. Folsom said the idea struck him some thirty years ago, but he then regarded it as impossible; but he thought his claim was prior to that of the Frenchman, and that he can be sufficiently as the folial structure of Buffelo, moved that the words "originated by Frof. Jewett, and developed by the Smithsothan Institute," be added after the words "stereotype edition." The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Guild said he had been greatly added by the system of Frof. Jewett, in his difficult labors as Librarian.

Mr. Haven objected to the amendment "developed by "the Smithsothan Institution," because the Professor had done his part without extraneous aid. The words "developed by him while Librarian of the Institution," were substituted.

oped by him while Librarian of the Institution," were substituted.

This maendment was accepted by the original mover. The resolutions were then adopted as a whole.

Mr. Folsom exhibited a plan of his own, facilitating the preparation of catalogues for the printer. It consisted of a reries of cards, about nine inches long and two wide, which were hidd in a pile, and a hole bored through each end of the whole, and strings passed through them. These strings were of such a length as to allow the whole of the cards to be slided back or forward, as the writer or compositor should find necessary, yet still preserving them in their proper order, without confusion or danger of loss. The whole were fitted into a how of the requisite size, and from which they could be drawn singly, without deranging the consecutiveness of each. Another invention was a steel class for large folios. By it the book is retuined in a compact state; there is no danger of the leaves becoming degrared or torn. The arrangement was two pieces of steel, so bent as to fit to a book of any thickness, to which it can be accommodated by a screw button and sliding groove. Another excellent arrangement for the library was a table of his invention, on which the largest folio of plates, or the smallest duodecimo of reference, or both, could be placed and fixed at any angle for the student. plates, or the smallest duodecimo of reference, or both, could be placed, and fixed at any angle for the student. It is, certainly, an excellent invention, but as it has not yet been patented, we do not give a minute description. Mr. Folsom said his speech was principally composed of stoel arguments. [Laughter.]

Mr. Guild moved that a vote of hearty thanks be tendered Mr. Folsom. Carried.

dered Mr. Folsom. Carried.

Mr. Barnard said it was admirably adapted to the use of artists, as it could be arranged for any light, or at any angle, and it was a much needed invention.

Mr. Charles Norton said he should cause a full description, with plates, to be prepared for publication in his

paper.

Mr. Norton also presented a letter from Monsieur Merlan, a celebrated bibliographer of Paris, in relation to a system of cataloguing and arranging books in Libraries, which he desired to present for the consideration of the

nvention.

Also a letter from M. Vatteman, so well known in con-

Also a letter from M. Varieman, so well known in conmeetion with international exchange, proposing an arrangement for further intercourse.

Referred to the Committee on Business.

Mr. Sheaf, of New Orleans, volunteered an explanation
of the regulations of the State Law Library, of Louisiana,
to the effect that by a statute of the State, the Librarian is
at library to lend or exchange copies of the works which
that library pessesses. It contains about 10,000 vols., many

Intions:

Reselved. That this Convention be regarded as preliminary to the formeston of a Librarian's Association.

Beneral. That a Committee of five be appointed to draft a Constitution and hy Laws for each an Association, and present them at the test meaning of the Convention.

red, that this Committee be requested to saggest topics for a communications or free discussion at this adjourned meeting. and htrary economy, esolutions were unanimously adopted, and a

Committee of five ordered to be appointed.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, presented the following:
Wherea, The decarem's published by order of the Congress of third States, are printed in large numbers at the public expe Whereas, It is desirable that they should be no discributed as to be

by order of Congress.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Smith of Phitadelphis, and Folsom, of Boston,
were appointed the Committee. The President also was

Circled unanimously.
The allowing gentlemen were then appointed a Com-sition on Permanent Organization, Prof. C. C. Jewett, (Weshington, Mr. Cherles Folsom, of Boston, Mr. rart, of New York; Mr. Hayward, Ohio, and Mr. R. A.

In the evening, a pleasant reception came off at the Kemto House No. 45 East Nineteenth st, the fine saloons of which Mrs. Kemble cheerfully threw open for the accommo fation of the guests. The time of the Convention was condered a favorable occasion for the mutual exchange of good feeling between the book lovers of New York and the good feeling between the book lovers of New York and the centlemen attending the Convention, and the result proved most satisfactory to all the managers. Resers Norton and Grant did the honors, and by their tact made the visitors feel themselves at home. Among the gentlemen present we noticed Mr. Peter Cooper, Rev. Mr. Osgood, Banyard, Dr. Webster, Dr. Grisweld, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Dr. Abbott, and other dis-

inguished and learned citizens of the City. The evening parsed away in genial conversation, and in viewing the fine paintings, rare books and articles of verta which were pro ely centered around. As the small hours approached a testeral reflection was served up; and after a little fur ther intercourse the company separated, expressing much atisfaction at the very happy manner in which the even ing was spent.

WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribone.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1853.

The administration will give all its official prestige and strength to the Pacific Railroad. This has been decided upon after full and lengthy discussions in Cabinet upon the subject. The funds necessary—from Cabinet upon the subject. The tunds necessary—from two to five hundred millions of dollars—can readily be loaned in Enrope on good security, at not over four per cent. This will render the present Tariff necessary and stable—n very great desideratum to our merchants and manufacturers; so that after all Henry Clay's system is being carried out by a Democratic administration.

f. Jewett's plan with considerable interest, and could like the resolutions. He thought the catacatrily recommend the resolutions. He thought the completed, and early the scholars of the world greatly benefited by following this system. He thought the home working of the world result in one grand catalogue of all the libration that the libration of the United States.

The Union comes to the rescue and defense of General Properties of the libration of the libration of the libration of the United States. esh pets, the leeks and onlons, which the israelites legged so much for in the wilderness, and which gave Meses so much trouble. The Softs are the best wire werkers, the best managers, and they are legally borest; but the Hards will fare like honest people generally; they will stand on mistaken principles, and starve. A double and devious course is the course for sea individual or party to pursue who would have

starve. A double and devious course is the course for any individual or party to pursue who would have "thrift follow farwing."

Leok at Gov. Marcy. He carried water on both shoulders, played double, and broke down the Democratic party in New-York: but Polk dug him up and made him Secretary of War, violating his plighted faith in so doing, to Butler. Dix, Flagg, &c. This offended the Earnburners. He, however, goes over to them, secures their indersement at the Bultimore Convention, and transplace on his friend Dickinson, and is made Preand tramples on his friend Dickinson, and is made Pre-nier of Gen. Pierce's Cabinet. Does any one doubt Get Marcy's principles! Let them look at the past and see his double track, running like a railroad, over and see his double track, running like a railroad, over friends and through mud holes, swamps, and all manner of certuption. I still doubt Dix's getting the French mission. I still adhere to the opinion that Cushing will get it. It only depends upon one question, and that is to be solved by a hady in Baltimore—a descendent of Charles Carroll of Carollton. Should she decide that a winter in Paris would be agreeable to her as the wife of the American Minister, then Caleb Cushing will be appointed forthwith. Negotiations are going on, and will be concluded this month, when Caleb will know his destination. There is only one obstacle, and that can be removed at any time by Caleb's becoming a Catholic, taking up the cross and saluting the virgin. It is said the usir lady has "lands and becrees," but that the Bishep wishes her to make them over to mother church, Bishop wishes her to make them over to mother church, before con mitting herself, her happiness, and fortune to shee politician.

Provident is a good deal notified at the facts con-

tained in the letters of your various correspondents from this city. Truth is sometimes unpalatable, but it is revertheless wholeseme, and in the Livery case it has had the effect to abeliah that appendage of royalty and folly. The driver and footman look relieved. The probability is the President will become as plain as a pike-staff before Congress meets, and as meek as Moses before it adjourns. He feels his oats now, and is rather reslive and caperish, but a few months, with Congress assembled, will take the starch out of almost any Preslicen. The Union has read The National Democrat of sour City out of the party, so that now there is not a single Democratic newspaper in New-York. The Evening Post was read out, with The Albany Argus, some time ago, so that there is a fair field for the Organ, under the editorial charge of Col. Forney, with ample neans and Executive favor to back it. The old Organ here has as much as it can do to read out backsliders and defend the Cabinet.

R. M.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

End of the Trial and Acquittal of the Accused.

End of the Trial and Acquittal of the Accused.

From The Albany Evening Transcript, Sept. 18.

The Court of Impeachment convened at 10 o'clock to day, the President, six Judges and twenty four Senators answering to their names at roll call.

After reading of minutes the President stated if there was no other business before the Court, he would preced to take the final judgment of the Court upon the articles. Senator Babecck moved an order that as the judgment of the Court, the first article of the Impeachment charges preferred against John C. Mathica, be dismissed on account of insufficiency.

Senator Tabor moved, for reasons fully expressed in private consultation, to by the order on the table.

Senator Conger doubted whether the motion to lay on the table was in order.

the table was in order.

Senator Babcock moved a private consultation.

The Court refused to an late.

Court refused to go into consultation. Ayes

Note 23.

The question recurring upon the motion to lay on table. Senator Conger raised the point of order whether it was norder to make that motion.

The President decided the point not well taken.
Senator Conger appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the decision was sustained by a vote of 21 to 6.

The motion to lay on the table was lost. Ayes 16, Nays

Separater Cornell moved an amendment so as to insert the first charge." Lost—Ayes 7, Nays 25. The question on adopting the order was lost. Ayes 6, ays 26.

Senator Babcock moved a similar order in reference to

Senator Bancock moved a sama: order on the table, senator Cooley moved to lay the order on the table, arried—Ayes 19, Nays 11.

Senator Babcock moved a similar order in relation to a 3d article, on the ground that it charged no impeachaoffense. Senator Vanderbilt moved to lay the motion on the ta

e. Carried; ayes 20, mays 12.
The Chair then proceeded to take the judgment of the ourt on the articles.
The first five articles of the impeachment related to the Canal

in the two arricles of the impeacance transactions, instance is a sixth article related to the purchase of large amounts of lama coordinate prices, making no written contracts for same. It is a coordinate to the West Troy Bock, charging the confernt with the expenditure of public finds without authority, he eighth Article Charged the Respondent with changing the off the work on the Exactern Division of the Canal, and expenditure of the work on the Tanal of the work of the Article charges the Respondent with corruptly making must with Rosevell & Heach for lumber and timber, he tenth Article charged the Respondent with ultrial neglect, in widing the Canals as directed by law, he sleventh Article charged him with a wifful neglect in not given the property of the Canal of the time of his visitation of the Eastern Dion of the Canal.

Article charged him with receiving mount for travel

The fourteenth Article charges and with leading penerally gainly of deetlection of duty.

The first Article relating to the Canal Lettings was then read, and the President calling the name of each member of the Court, inquired of each whether they found John C. Mather "guilty" or "not guilty" of the charge. The following is the result: Those responding "Not "Guilty," Senators Babcock, Bartlett, Beekman, Bennett, Bristol, Clark, Cooley, Huntington, Kirby, McElwain, Morgan, Mursee, Munche, Newcomb, Olis, Snow, Taber, Vanderbilt, Van Schoonhoven, Ward, Williams, Wright, Judges Denio, Ruggles, Taggart, Willard—26.

The President declined voting on the first five Articles. The President then declared the respondent, John C. Mather, acquitted on the first Article.

he President then declared the respondent, John Cher, acquitted on the first Article, he vote on the second Article was the same as the first culty '6, "not guilty '26, he vote on the third Article was unanimous for acquitall the members of the Court present, 32, voting for

The vote on the fourth Article was the same as on the first and second Articles, "guilty" 6, "not guilty" 28. The vote on the fifth Article was the same as the first, excepting Senator Fierce, who declined voting, Senators Davemort, Cornell and Jones, who voted "not guilty." The vote on the sixth article was as follows: All the members of the Court in attendance, excepting Senators Conger, Cornell and Jones, who declined voting, and the President who voted "not guilty," and Senator Ward not voting, veted "not guilty," 29.

The vote on the seventh article was as follows: All the members of the Court in attendance, excepting Senators

mbers of the Court in attendance, excepting Senators elm., Davenport, Jones, Newcomb and Pierce, who ed "guilty," and Senator Corger, who declined voting, Heelin David Senator Corger, who declined voting voted "not guilty." Guilty, "5" not guilty, "27.

The vote on the eighth article was as follows:
CULTY-Meers Eabcock, Bartlett, Beckman, Conger, Cornell Davenport, Johnson, Jones, Nowcomb, Pierce, Prosident, Taggari

ard-15.

or Gully-Mesers, Bennaut, Bristol, Clark, Cooley, Danio magten, Kirby, McKlwain, Morgan, Morse, Mouroe, Otia Rug a, Snow, Taber, Vanderbilt, Van Schoonhoven, Willard, Wrigh

No. Senutor Williams declined voting.

The vote on the ninth article was as follows:
Gulty-Messrs Bahook, Barliett, Beekman, Cougar, Cornell,
svenport, Johnson, Jones, McElwain, Morgan, Munroe, Newcomb,
erce, Rogalez Taier, Taggart, Warp-17.
Nor Gullty-Mesra Bennet, Bristol, Clark, Cooley, Dento, Hungton, Kirby, Morse, Classow, Vanderblit, Van Schoonhaven, rd, Wright-14. nator Williams declined voting.

The vote on the tenth article was as follows: GULLY-Messas Conger, Cornell, Davenport, Jolence, Ruszles Ward-5. Nor Guiler, Waid-B.
Nor Guiler, Mears Bahcock, Bartlett Bockman, Bennett, Bried, Clark, Codey, Dente, Hardington, Kirby, McKlowin, Morran, Gross, Minior Newcomb, Orc., Product, Snow, Taber, Taggart, ander klit, Van Schoothosen, Willard, Williams, Wright-25.
The vote on the cleventh article was as follows:
Culty-Mears, Conger, Jones-2.

The vote on the eleventh article was as follows: CULTY-Messes, Congr. Jones-2.

NOT GULTY-Messes, Babocak, Bartiert, Beekman, Bennett, Brisch, Clark, Cosety, Cernell, Devenpert, Desko, Huntington, Johason, Icha, McElvan, Morsan, Morson, Marroe, Newcomb, Otia, Prasicit, Bugies Snow Taber, Taggart, Vanderbilt, Van Schoodhoven, Verd, Willand, Williams, Writht-30.

Sennfor Pierce declined voting.

The vote on the twelfth article was as follows:

Not Gulty-Messes, Babocak, Bartlett, Beekman, Bennett, Brisch, Clark, Cooley, Cornell, Davengort, Denio, Huntington, Johnson, 1989, McKlewin, Morgan, Morse, Monroe, Newcomb Otis, Presicat, Harries, Snow, Taber, Teggart, Vanderbilt, Van Schoonhoven, Vard, Williams, Wright-30.

Senators Conger, Cornell, Jones and Ward declined

the vote on the thirteenth article was as follows: GULTY-Mr. Plerce-I.
Nor GULTY-Mestr. Eabcock, Bartlett, Beekman, Bennett, Bristel Clark, Coeley. Bavenport, Denio, Hentington, Johnson, Krby,
McElwain, Mcrann, Morse, Munroe, Newcamb, Otie, President, diagyles, Sanow, Taler, Taggart, Vanderbüt, Van Schoonhoven, Willard,
Williams, Wright-33.

Senators Conger, Cornell, Jones and Ward declined vot

Senators Conger, Cornell, Jones and Ward declined voting.

The vote on the Fourteenth Article was as follows:
Getty-Mestr Conger, Janes, Pierse-S.
Nor Gulty-Mestr Conger, Janes, Pierse-S.
Nor Gulty-Mestr Genger, Janes, Pierse-S.
Kity, McElwain, Morse, Martro, Newcomb, Oik, Fresident, Ruggles, Snow, Taler, Taggart, Vanderbill, Van Schoonhoven, Ward, Willard, Wright-S.
Judge Ruggles offered an order (in form) that John C.
Mattler, having been declared not guilty, he be considered acquitted thereof, and be allowed to go without date.

A discussion here sprung up as to the form of the judgment of the Court.

Pending this, a motion was made to hold a private consultation, but it was negatived.

The Court also refused to go into a private consultation by a vote of 14 to 19.
Amendments were offered to the form of the judgment, when Judge Johnson moved to lay the amendment on the table without carrying with it the original order as offered by Judge Ruggles, which was agreed to by a vote of 14 o 9.

I to 9.

The question then recurred upon the original order of Judge Ruggles, and it was adopted by a vote of 31 to 1—Mr. Ward.

The business for which the Court was convened having been concluded, the President adjourned it without date.

Escarz or Five Convicts rhow the Room or the Court of Sessions. Vesterday afternoon, while the fifty runsellers were being arraigned before the Court of Sessions, for prisoners, who had been convicted of burglary and were in Court waifing to have sentence pronodneed upon them, managed to effect their escape, and have not since been rearrested. The door through which they escaped was not locked, and only sourced by a piece of plank which was nailed across it. This they forced off with an iron bar, and thus gained access to the hall, and thence to the street. They were in charge of Officer Bougherty, who had left them for a few moments to go to another part of the court room, to assist in bringing up the runsellers. On being missed, a few moments afterward, as arch was made for them, but without effect. They probably made tracks for the Fire Points, and will there be secreted until dark, when they will endeavor to get out of the city. The following are their names and former places of residence: Arthur Graham, corner Teath av. and Twenty eighth st. Then Thompson, cor. Teath av. and Twenty eighth st. Then Thompson, cor. I such av. and Twenty eighth st. Jeremish Tatten, No. 4: Washington, st., Fk. Wilson, Greenwich, av.; Wh. Earley, unknown. The police are using every exertion to recapture the couvicts, and some of them will probably be arrested in the course of the night.

hown, that the Czar will accept them. The Mosico-calls them unimportant. You may judge whether they are so or not. I place the most important side by side with the preposition. The Vienna draught adopts a phrase frem Prince Menchikoff's ultimatum, which tire itselly may be construed into a kind of Russian protectorate over the Greek Church in the Turkish Empire; the Constantinople modification carefully words the note, and wards off any possible interpretation in this sense.

This change, disagreeable to the Western Powers,

This change, disagreeable to the Western Powers, which arged the Porte to accept unconditionally the proposed note, shows at least that the Porte is on its guard, or does not yield more than it must, attacked as it is not only by its enemy, but likewise by its friends. However, in spite of this apparent settlement, the Sultan has intimated to the four Powers that he expects from them a guarantee against such wanton aggressions as the occupation of the Principalities, since he does not believe in a final or sincere settlement. There remains new the question of the evacuation and of the evacuation will really take place, but that the danger will not be entirely removed, as the Russian army will remain encamped on the Russian bank of the Pruthethe season being too far advanced, according to Russia, to allow their return to their usual quarters. The question of cests has not been mentioned till now; but wheever is aware of the character of the Czar is prepared likewise to see the claim raised by Russia to have the armaments paid, either by Turkey or by the Principalities. All these considerations act strongly on the price of wheat, so much the more as the Russians have lately prohibited the exportation of that article from the Principalities, which does not seem to forebode their evacuation. The mortality in the Russian army, in consequence of its intemperance, is awful. Even the correspondent of The Times is forced to acknowledge this, together with the superior state of the Turkish soldiers, who are better fed, and drink water and milk exclusively.

An Austrian spy in Constantinople, Mr. Padovani the same man who sold Robert Blum to the Austrian

ish soldiers, who are better fed, and drink water and milk exclusively.

An Austrian spy in Constantinople, Mr. Padovani the same man who sold Rebert Blum to the Austrian court martial in Nov. 1848, when that unhappy Representative of Frankfort sought a refuge in his house, has been stabbed, just as he was sent out on a new kidnating graphic edo not mention the wounding of the Princess Belgiojese, which was telegraphed to The Times. Perhaps the outrage may turn out to be one of the many telegraphic lies which often perplex us. For instance: last week a dispatch was published that the Porte was about to acknowledge the independence of Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, and Montenegro, under the protectorate of the five powers. Nobody dreams of such a thing at Constantinople; it was a feeler, thrust out by the Russian Embassy.

Mr. Brown, your Chargé ad interim, at Constantino-

Mr. Brown, your Charge ad interim, at Constantin Mr. Brown, your Charge ad interim, at Constantino-ple, now assumes a bolder attitude, and insists upon Koszta's speedy release. It is difficult to overstate the impression made by the bold behavior of Capt. Ingra-ham, on all Orientals. They ask everywhere "What "people are these Americans, who have more nerve and more pluck than the English and French com-bined !"

Urquhart's book on Russia's progress has an immense run: the second edition is already sold, the third will appear on Monday next. A short preface enters into the position of America and her diplomacy, as far as her interests are involved in the affairs of Europe. I copy it from the proof sheets for the benefit of your readers. After have drawn a contrast between the resources of Turkey and the behavior of Europe at the time of the last war with Russia, and the present difficulties, the

last war with Russia, and the present difficulties, the author proceeds to say:

"The old world was alone concerned, and Russia had to consider only the Porte, the Tarks, the Christians of Turkey, the people, the Cabinets and the Crowns of Europe. Now to the altered position of the Old World, has to be added the interposition of the New.

"Here is the only new event, and the consequences of it are incalculable for the United States cannot now remain neutral—there is no alternative between their being envaloped by Russia in the diplematic measures of the Old World, and their acting an independent part. If the latter, they must break through this victors circle from the facilities placed in their hands.

"The United States stand free from all diplomatic entan-

they must break through this viceous circle from the sacaties placed in their hands.

"The United States stand free from all diplomatic entanglements: they have neither bound themselves not to send their men-of-war into the Euxind nor to pay toll for their merchandise passing the Sound. They have not come under the Turkish Treaty of commerce, and though they actually do pay at the rate of other nations in Turkey, and at the Sound there is no reason that they should do so, and it is not to be supposed that that the clitzens of America, if their attention be once directed to the subject will suffer their Government to endure an imposition which in the one case is no less than piracy, and in the other than extortion. The resistance to the Sound does is comparatively an unimpertant matter except in in its moral effects, but resistance to the prohibitory daties on Turkish exports respens the whole of that immense question upon which hinges the future fate of Europe, and indeed of America itself.

hinges the future fate of Europe, and indeed of America itself.

The rapid increase of population in Europe, and the growing demand for grain, places her in dependence upon Russia, Turkey and the Linted States for supplies. The Russian exports were disappearing before the competition of two Turkish provinces, where Austria had provented the imposition of the English Treaty of Commerce, and in consequence of the enormous wealth pouring into them the Porte was about to emancipate the trade of the remainder of the Empire—an event which must have closed the chapter of Russian history. Her advance on the Danube has averted the blow, stopped exportation and production there, and equally stopped the proposed abrogation of the export duty throughout the other provinces. The contest is new opened singly between Russia and the United States for the supply of the food of Europe, and the mind and resources of Russia will henceforward be applied to the disorganization of the United States, to be effected by gaining a control over its Cabinet, to involving it, in two wearse, in the affairs of Europe, and its action will be no longer controllable when based upon local or international passions thus excited. To protect themselves, the United States must not only quard egpiant the tempter who will seek to use their self-tove in putting them forward, but also they must protet by their actual opportunities to take their stand by the side of Europe while it can be supported.

"It is now two years since I made an appeal to the

ported.

"It is now two years since I made an appeal to the United States in this sense in a pamphlet on the Danube, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that my words on that occasion have not been without effect on the results up to this hour obtained. It will not be at present grossmogators for me to say that my judgments upon every point have been confirmed by those of the Russian Cabinet. If so that Cabinet has articipated all the danger from the United States which I anticipated, and that she has sold accordingly. The Cabinet of Washington must have therefore the means of testing the grounds of my judgment by the secret propositions addressed to it by that of St. Petersburg. If no such propositions have been made, it may disregard my past and present warnings; if they have been made, it must be imbeelle or traiterous if it does not accept the magnificent part thus proved to be placed within its reach."

The potato disease has destroyed the potatoes all

The potato disease has destroyed the potatoes all over the south and west of England, Ireland has been this time spared. The weather is again very rainy; prices rise; strikes continue, and the Bank of England has raised its discount to 4 per cent. In Genoa and Liege the decrease of provisions has already given rise to riots. The winter of 1854 may become a hot-bed of Revolutions.

A. P. C.

The Queen and Mr. Dargen.

The Freemon's Journal, in noticing the visit of her Majesty to the Crystal Palace at Dublin, says:

Majosty to the Crystal Palace of Dublin, says:

Next came the most important and interesting event connected with this highly exciting scene. Hitherto the great designer of this national undertaking, in which the Queen took so deep an interest, remained in the background, among the other members of the committee, with his characteristic modesty. Her Majosty, however, in the midst of the excitement, did not forget the Irishman to whom the industry of his country owes so much, and whose munificance her Majosty on a former occasion so gratefully acknowledged by the offer of a distinction as gracefully declined. Her Majosty specially desired the presentation of Mr. Dargan, whereupon that gentleman advanced to the platform, accompanied by Lord Granville, by whom he was presented in the nead way. Her Majosty received Mr. Dargan with manifest delight; she advanced rapidly to the edge of the platform, warmly congratulated him on the success of his noble undertaking, and expressed her great pleasure in seeing him on that occasion. An incident here occurred immediately after the presentation, creditable alike to her Majosty's teat; the warmth of the Majosty's teat. The Omes wreeked forth her hand.

correspondence of the Court room, to assest in trigonic up the runsellers, and took advantage of his absence to free the asselves. On being missed, a few moments afterward, as arch was made for them, but without effect. They probably made tracks for the Five Points, and will flere be secreted until dark, when they will endeavor to get out of the city. The following are their names and former pleess of residence: Arthur Graham, corner Teath averaged to the city. The following are their names and former pleess of residence: Arthur Graham, corner Teath averaged to the purpose of shaking hands with Mr. Dargan, as if for the purpose of shaking